

Lincoln County

NEW MEXICO

In the Heart of the Land of Sunshine where Rich
and Varied Natural Resources offer exceptional
Opportunities to the Farmer, the Stock
Grower, the Prospector and Investor



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THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
OF NEW MEXICO

1909

LINCOLN COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Hundreds of thousands of acres of land now open to homestead entry.

Climate and soils adapted to the successful growth of every product of orchard, farm and garden which will flourish in the Southwest.

Thousands of acres of land which may be farmed without irrigation.

Range for thousands of cattle, sheep and goats.

Mountain ranges carrying high values in gold, copper, iron and coal; mines which have produced millions; a vast area for the prospector.

Mountain valleys with fine opportunities for development of small irrigation projects.

Adequate transportation to active markets.

Good local government, flourishing towns and villages, excellent schools.

Magnificent mountain scenery.

A climate to which the United States Government has given official recognition as unrivaled for the alleviation of pulmonary tuberculosis and diseases of the throat and lungs.



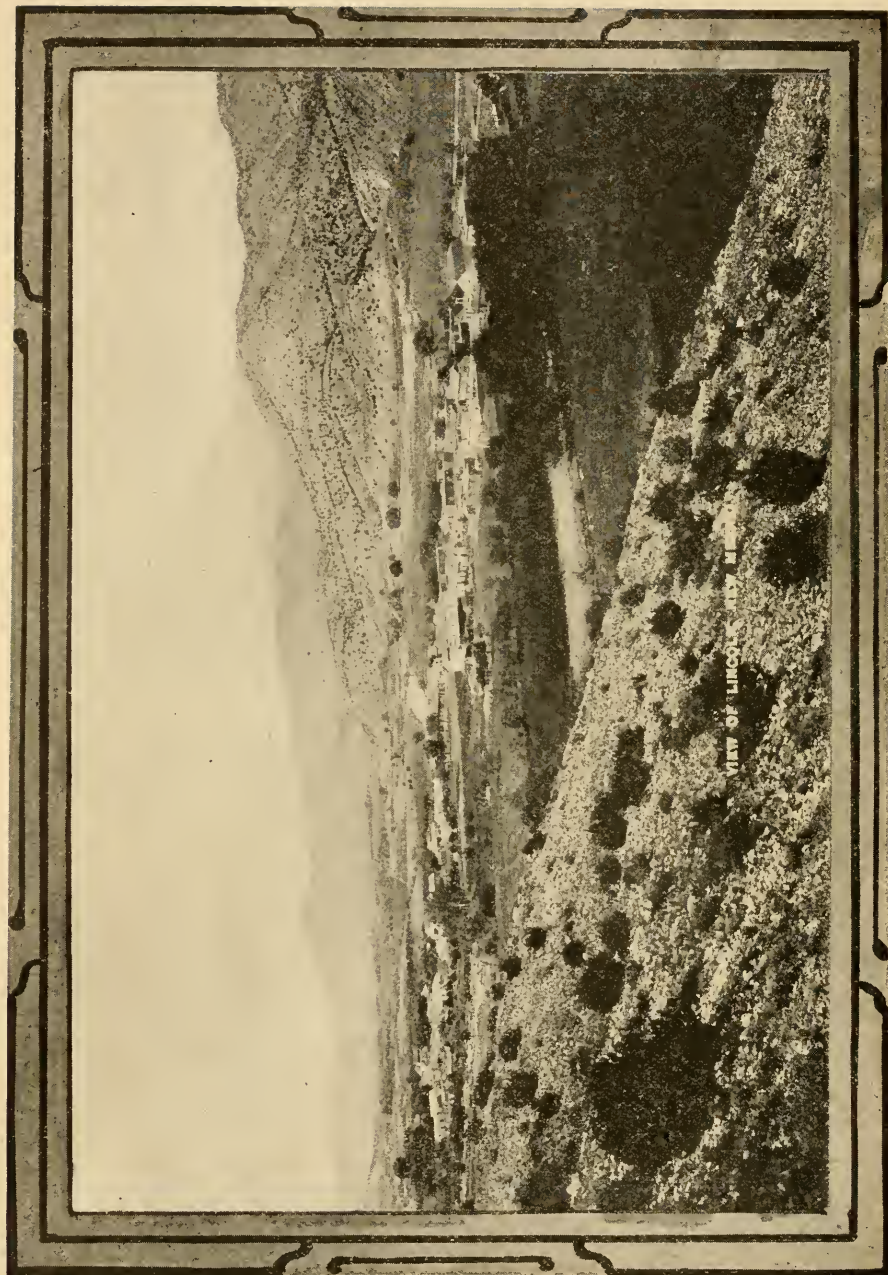
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Further information concerning Lincoln County, or any section of New Mexico will be furnished promptly upon application to H. B. HENING, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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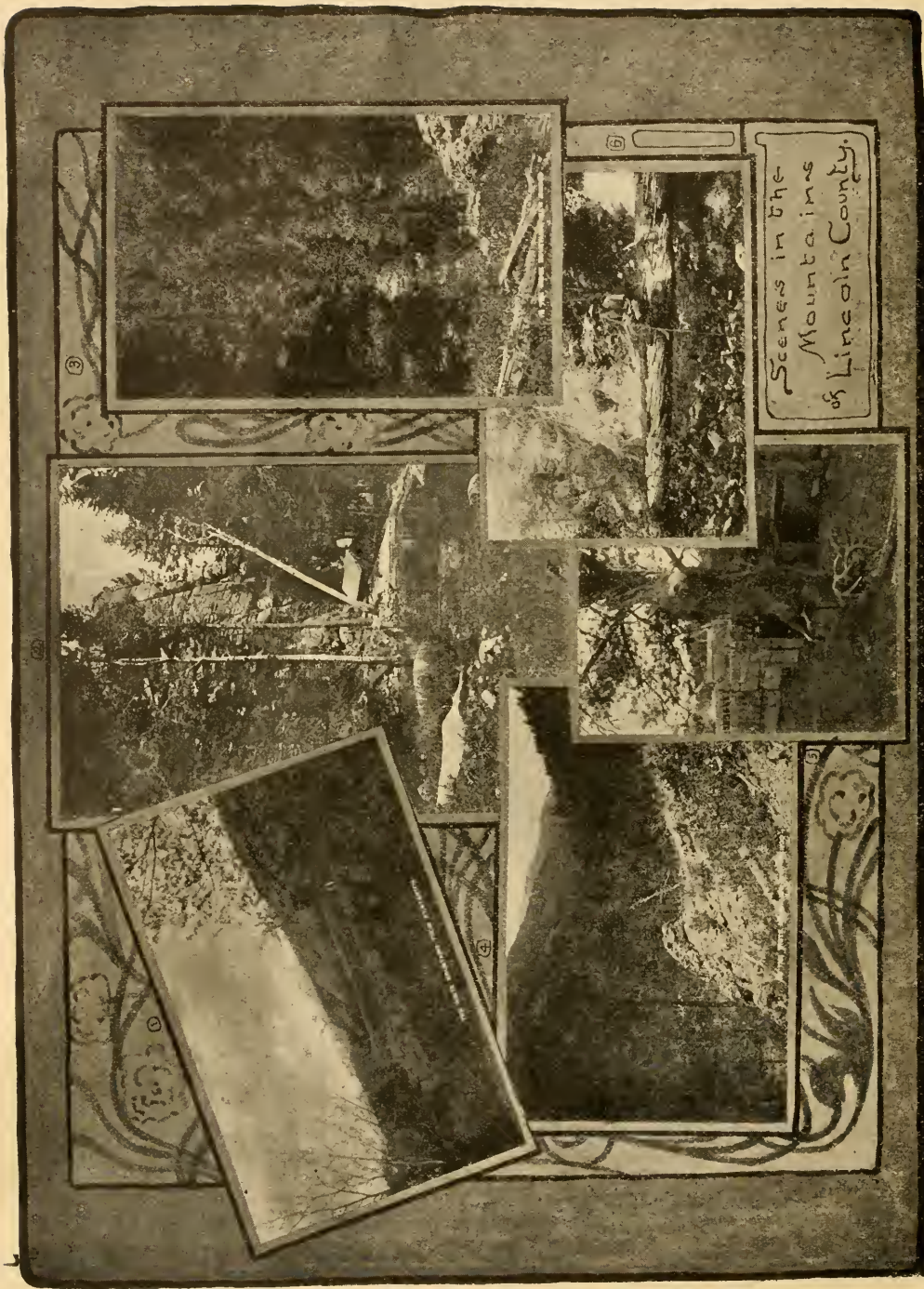
VIEW OF LINCOLN, NEB.

A Bird's-Eye View of Lincoln, the Historic County Seat of Lincoln County.

APR 23 1911

FORTUNATELY for the army of homeseekers now finding its way into the Southwest New Mexico has a number of favored regions as yet thinly populated and offering wide areas of good land, either open to homestead entry under the federal land laws, or which may be purchased at prices within reach of the man of limited means, thus offering opportunity to the man who is seeking to better his condition by establishing a home in a country as yet

FOREWORD comparatively undeveloped and in which prospects for development and consequent profit are great. Lincoln county, over much of its great area, is one of these favored regions. Until the past four or five years the greater part of the county was considered fit only for grazing; but, as in many other sections of New Mexico, the application of scientific farming has demonstrated that crops may be grown without irrigation over a very considerable portion of the county. The discovery of the possibilities of farming without irrigation has attracted wide attention to the county; homeseekers are turning there in constantly increasing numbers and the demand for information is great. The purpose of this book is to supply this information in compact, accurate form. In its preparation the Bureau of Immigration has had the co-operation of a number of reliable business men in Lincoln county who are thoroughly familiar with local conditions, and the information offered, having been carefully verified, may be relied upon. The effort throughout has been to conservatism in stating the resources and advantages of the county.



(1) White Mountains from Fort Stanton. (2) Intake of Pipe Line from the Bonito to Carrizozo, South Fork of the Bonito.
 (3) Water Canyon Near White Oaks. (4) In the White Mountains. (5) Buck Deer, 250 Pounds Dressed.
 Killed Near White Oaks. (6) A Bit of Scenery.

A Brief Outline of General Conditions

LINCOLN county was one of the original sub-divisions into which New Mexico was formed upon its creation by Congress in 1850. From its original area have been taken all the counties of southeastern New Mexico. Lincoln, the county seat, is one of the historic towns of the Southwest. Near the old military post of Fort Stanton, now transformed into a great hospital for victims of consumption; not far from Fort Sumner, as distances were reckoned in those days; and on the high-road to the Pecos country, the town in the early days was one of importance. Set deep in its picturesque valley, shadowed on either side by towering mountains, it has been the scene of many of the stirring incidents of the time when Indian warfare and outlawry were something more than memories of old men. Many a famous trial has taken place in the battered old court house, where Billy the Kid of notorious memory, was once confined. It was the meeting place of cattlemen for two hundred miles around, when cattlemen ruled the country and volumes of history and incident of absorbing interest might be written of its early days.

But in these years of rapid development Lincoln has had to give way to the vigorous young towns along the railroads and the people of Lincoln county are far more interested in their material prosperity and progress than in history, for Lincoln county is no longer part of the frontier, but a peaceful, prosperous, well-governed community, part of an equally prosperous and well-governed commonwealth.

The county is located somewhat to the south and east of the center of New Mexico. It is bounded on the north by Torrance and Guadalupe counties, on the east by Chaves, on the south by Chaves and Otero and on the west by Socorro county. Its total area is 4,659 square miles, or nearly 3,000,000 acres, of which approximately 1,800,000 acres are open to homestead entry. A considerable portion of the area is classed as mineral land while 596,603 acres are included in the Lincoln National Forest which extends from the southern boundary well over the central portion of the county.



A Bird's-Eye View of Fort Stanton, Showing Blooded Stock
and the Hospital Farm



Ranch House, the Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Company,
Two Miles North of Carrizozo

The general topographical features of the county are clearly shown in the accompanying map, the country rising from east and west by sharp elevations into a chain of imposing mountain ranges which mount at their highest points to an elevation of near 12,000 feet. The towering, snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Blanca reach 11,900 feet; El Capitan is 10,023 feet, while the Gallinas reaches 9,798 and Carizo 9,390. It is a mountain chain presenting scenery without rival in the Southwest. Little known, because little advertised, its grassy slopes and rugged canyons offer at once a playground and a sanitarium for the nation. The high, dry air of these elevations is healing and invigorating, while fish in the streams and game in the forests offer abundant sport.

A very large part of the drainage area of the Pecos River lies in Lincoln county. The Rio Hondo, one of its principal tributaries, rises in the south-central portion of the county and is fed by numerous streams of purest mountain water of which the principal ones are the Rio Bonito, and Eagle and Ruidoso creeks. The headwaters of the Rio Felix and Rio Salado are also in the county while Nogal creek and smaller independent water courses flow west into the Rio Grande during the flood seasons.

The mountain ranges are broken by small valleys in which irrigation has been carried on with splendid results for many years. On the higher mesas a so-called "dry farming" has been practiced for years. But conditions on these mesas are little different from the humid regions, the average rainfall being sufficient to mature any crop without special methods of cultivation. The variety of crops, however, is limited because of the altitude and consequent brevity of the season.

The dry farming lands to which homeseekers are now turning lie chiefly along the railroad in the eastern and northern portion of the county, centering thus far around Carrizozo, Capitan, White Oaks, Nogal, Corona and Oscuro.

Lincoln county's present population is a little more than 8,000. At the present rate of increase, which is rapid in the towns and villages near the railroad, the census of 1910 will show a population of 10,000. The county's assessed valuation in 1907 was \$1,438,281.00. For 1908 it was \$2,020,380.00, showing the amazing gain in a single year of \$582,099.00. The increase in the 1909 assessment, which is now being returned, will not be so great, but it will be large enough to show the continued prosperity of the county.

While social conditions and conveniences are not what they are in the more thickly populated regions of the country, they are in no wise the conditions of the frontier. The people are law-abiding, industrious and prosperous and the immigration now coming in is of the very best class, from the central and southern states.

There are twenty-five postoffices in the county, and for every post office there is a school. The county school system is improving with every year and no home-seeker need fear that his children will lack the advantages of a common school education. In some of the towns as in Carrizozo, White Oaks and Capitan the school buildings would be a credit to any community. The school population, according to the census of 1908 is 2,111. Every town of any size has its church organizations and, taken as a whole, the man coming here from east, north or south will find conditions little different from those in the more thinly settled sections of his home state.

Lincoln county presents tremendous natural resources, now taking form in diversified industries, any one of which, fully developed, will be sufficient to support a large population. The county affords opportunities for profitable farming in all its classes of orchard, field and garden. Its stock growing industry will always be a wealth producer and the latent resources of its highly mineralized districts can hardly be over-estimated. Manufacturing will come with exploitation and development of the county's vast deposits of coal and iron and there are also large resources of timber, building stone and manufacturing clays. Add to these resources a vast area of public land, as large in itself as some of the eastern states, and the region becomes one of undoubted promise.

Adequate transportation facilities are provided by the El Paso and Southwestern railroad system which crosses the county from its southwest corner to a point near the center of the northern boundary. This road connects at Tucumcari in Quay county with the Rock Island-Frisco system, forming one of the principal trans-continental railroads. From Carrizozo, the division headquarters of the Southwestern system, a branch line is operated to Capitan, reaching the southern and southeastern sections of the county.

The production of fruit, grain and truck in this county has never yet been sufficient to meet the local demand and the problem of a market is therefore in the future. It will never be a difficult one for El Paso and the Arizona mining camps to the south, and Kansas City to the north offer ready markets for every pound of produce, and every hoof and horn that can be grown.



A Lincoln County Trout Stream

Farming in Lincoln County

FARMING in Lincoln county is in two classes: Irrigated and Un-irrigated. The former and older system has been in use along the streams of the fertile mountain valleys since the first settlement of New Mexico. Along the Hondo, the Ponito, the Ruidoso, Eagle creek and other smaller streams are beautiful alfalfa fields and flourishing orchards, demonstrating what may be accomplished with thrift and energy. The irrigation systems are primitive, the water being taken from the streams by crude diverting dams into gravity canals or acequias which distribute it through the various farms. The water rights generally go with the land and the canals are maintained upon the community basis, each water user contributing his proportion of labor or its equivalent in money to the cleaning and repair of the system. It is doubtful if there is an acre of land in the county, which can be irrigated from a surface flow, or stream which is open to homestead entry. All of this land has long since been taken up and the owners are generally not anxious to sell it, for it is property steadily increasing in value and from which a substantial and certain livelihood is to be derived.

There is an opportunity here, however, for the homeseeker or the investor with small capital. The irrigation systems now in use may be vastly improved and in many cases the acreage may be extended with modern methods of ditch construction. There are also several sites in the county considered feasible for small private irrigation projects and with the tremendous demand for irrigated land now evident in every section of New Mexico, the development of these projects is not likely to be long delayed.

As is the case everywhere else in New Mexico, irrigated land in Lincoln county will produce practically every crop adapted to the Southwest, and this means practically every crop growing in the temperate zone save the citrus fruits. The soil along the water courses, being the deposits of centuries, is rich, deep and easy to work. Its fertility is constantly renewed by the depositing of the silt carried in



Baling Hay on a Lincoln County Ranch



Augus on the Bonito River Near Intake of the Pipe Line Which Carries Water Thirty Miles to Carrizozo

the irrigation water, and the yields are certain and bountiful. The principal field crop is alfalfa, which is easy to cultivate, harvest and market. It is a crop which never fails and there is always a demand for it at high prices. All of the field crops which have been tried have brought good yields and garden truck gives fine returns.

Much of the irrigated land in this county is in orchards and fruit growing is destined to become one of the chief industries of the county. Both climate and soil seem to furnish the ideal combination making for splendid shape, coloring and perfect flavor which cause this fruit to bring the top market price wherever introduced. This is particularly true of the apples. Lincoln county apples are generally of a high flavor not equalled by the product of any other district. They are firm and beautifully colored and the late ripening varieties, which are most successful, are packed in October and retain all their qualities of form, firmness and flavor until the following May.

While the area subject to irrigation is limited, there is still opportunity for considerable extension of acreage and development of the land now in use and the man who has a small capital to invest will find that by intensive cultivation this land will bring fine returns.

Up to a few years ago it was the general belief that, aside from the lands subject to irrigation and the limited area on the high mesas where the rainfall is great, Lincoln county's vast area was only fit for grazing. But irrigated lands were scarce and a few hardy farmers, seeing the success of the so-called "dry-farming" method in other sections of the Southwest, tried it on the plains and mesas, always before considered the exclusive domain of the stock-grower. The results were surprising. Not only did the more hardy feed crops, which flourish in this region, produce abundantly, but fine returns were had from corn, oats, barley and rye. The older residents were astonished, shook their heads and continued to predict failure. But there was no such hesitation on the part of the newcomers who about this time began to invade the whole plains section of eastern New Mexico in such numbers that it became necessary to add many clerks in the land offices and finally to establish a fifth land office at Tucumcari in Quay county. These people were willing to take a chance. Some of them failed, but most of them succeeded and the influx continues with little sign of abatement. During the past two years thirty thousand original homestead entries have been made in New Mexico, four-fifths of them by homeseekers from the east and middle west.

Lincoln county has had its share of this immigration and as the possibilities of the county become better known more and more people are turning there.

It is difficult to say with any degree of certainty just how great is the extent of the county's "dry-farming" area. Lands heretofore considered worthless are constantly being proven crop-producers under the scientific method. In Quay county, to the northeast, the dry farming area was at first thought limited to a very small district around Tucumcari. The homeseekers, however, finding this land taken up spread out over the surrounding country and as they spread out others came in on a still wider circle and so this district has finally expanded over a considerable part of a county which five years ago was considered only fair for grazing. The farmers continue to succeed, the degree of success depending in large measure upon the industry of the individual and the faithfulness with which he applies the two or three vital rules of the scientific method of cultivation.

In Lincoln county at present the proven area of dry farming lands lies around Carrizozo, where is the greatest acreage; around Oscurro, Corona, Capitan, Nogal and White Oaks. How much these districts will be extended cannot be predicted with any degree of safety. Only experiment will prove it.

In this, as in all other dry farming sections of New Mexico the most certain and successful crops thus far grown are the non-saccharine sorghums, Milo-maize and Kaffir corn. Being valuable, both for grain and forage, they have proven a favorite crop everywhere. The Milo-maize is probably the most drought-resistant of the two and matures in a little the shortest time. Both, however, will grow with less water than any other dry farming crop unless it be the millets which have not yet been grown to any extent. Oats, rye and barley do well and corn has been grown with fair success, producing under proper cultivation from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, in seasons of average rainfall.

Broom corn is a reasonably sure crop and produces a good yield. When properly cured and prepared for market it brings a good price.

The Mexican bean has been planted to some extent and yields from 600 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Some experiments have also been tried with the white Navy bean, which while it does not bring as heavy a yield, commands a better price on the market.

All the common garden vegetables will grow when properly cultivated and in seasons of average rainfall Irish potatoes produce well.

It is too early to say what the results from fruit growing will be on "dry" land. Some orchards have been planted in the non-irrigated districts of the territory and seem to be doing well. But it will be a year or more before they can come into bearing and until that time any prediction as to the result would be without foundation. Some experts predict success; others predict failure. It will be a year and probably two before there is any satisfactory demonstration.

The homeseeker or farmer who is going onto "dry" or non-irrigated land should always keep in mind the fact that he is entering upon a kind of farming entirely different from that of the humid regions where the rainfall is abundant

and certain and that before he can hope for any success at all HE MUST LEARN HOW TO DRY FARM. The cardinal principle of the dry farming method is conservation of the water supply in the soil. To accomplish this special methods of tillage are absolutely essential. These methods are as different from farming methods in the humid regions as are the methods of farming by irrigation. They are no more difficult than the methods used in the humid region when once understood—BUT THEY MUST BE UNDERSTOOD AND THEY MUST BE APPLIED BEFORE THE FARMER CAN EXPECT TO GET RESULTS.

It is not desired to hold out to the homeseeker, either for Lincoln county or any part of New Mexico, a picture of a land of promise and plenty where a rich livelihood may be had without effort. In this country as in any other country, successful farming means hard work and plenty of it. In the dry farming districts not only hard work but intelligent application of the scientific method is required. This method is not difficult to apply and when faithfully followed it is possible for the industrious, thrifty farmer to gain not only a livelihood but a surplus to put aside for the rainy day.

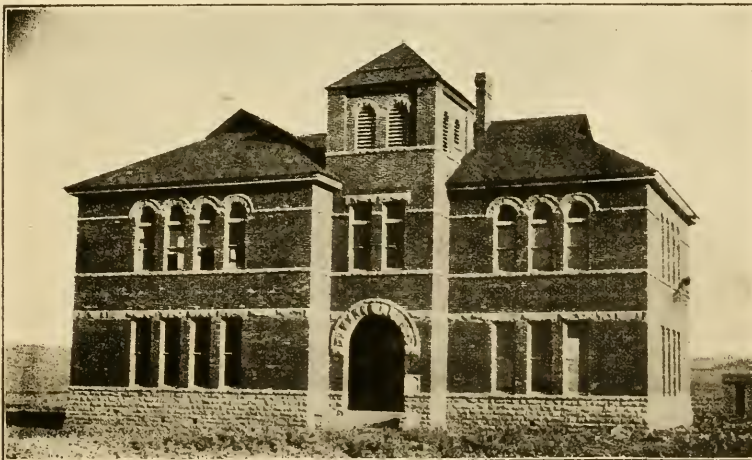
It is the opinion and advice of the Bureau of Immigration, as well as of every one who has given careful thought to the question that no homeseeker should undertake or be encouraged to undertake the making of a home upon dry farming land, depending upon his crop exclusively for his livelihood, unless he has a small capital in reserve. Every homeseeker, in a word, who goes upon raw land, expecting to make a living from the start, should have from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 to fall back on. The first year on any homestead is difficult; and this is particularly true of dry farming land. This is in no way a reflection upon this kind of farming. It is simply the truth. The methods of dry farming are new to the average homeseeker. He must of necessity learn them before he can succeed, and learning takes time. Sod land at its best is difficult to work the first season and while methods which are unfamiliar are being mastered, while the raw land is being brought into good shape, while the house is being built and the homeseeker is getting settled, there should be something in reserve to live on in case of failure or partial failure. The homeseeker who comes onto the land thus equipped will win. The homeseeker who comes without this equipment may win, but he takes a chance against suffering for himself and his family.

The subject, "Dry Farming in New Mexico" is fully discussed in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Immigration and prepared by Prof. J. D. Tinsley, soil physicist and field expert of the New Mexico Agricultural College, who is one of the first authorities on the subject in the West. This bulletin will be sent free to intending settlers upon application to the Secretary, Bureau of Immigration, Albuquerque, N. M.

Until within the past two or three years the live stock industry has been considered the most important in Lincoln county. Since the earliest settlement cattle, horses, sheep and goats have flourished over the wide range afforded by the public domain. Several of the largest cattle companies operating in the Southwest have their home ranches in the county and

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY
in the earlier days the cattleman was king. His range has now been diminished somewhat, both by the large number of homestead entries and by restrictions upon grazing in the half million acres of the Lincoln National Forest where only a limited number of cattle and sheep are allowed by the Forestry Bureau. The county, however, still has one of the largest open ranges in the territory and in addition to the big companies there are many owners of small herds and a magnificent showing of the best Hereford blood.

Sheep growing is second in importance to the cattle industry and in the average season is very profitable, while small herds of goats, in the aggregate reaching several thousand, are ranged in the mountainous districts.



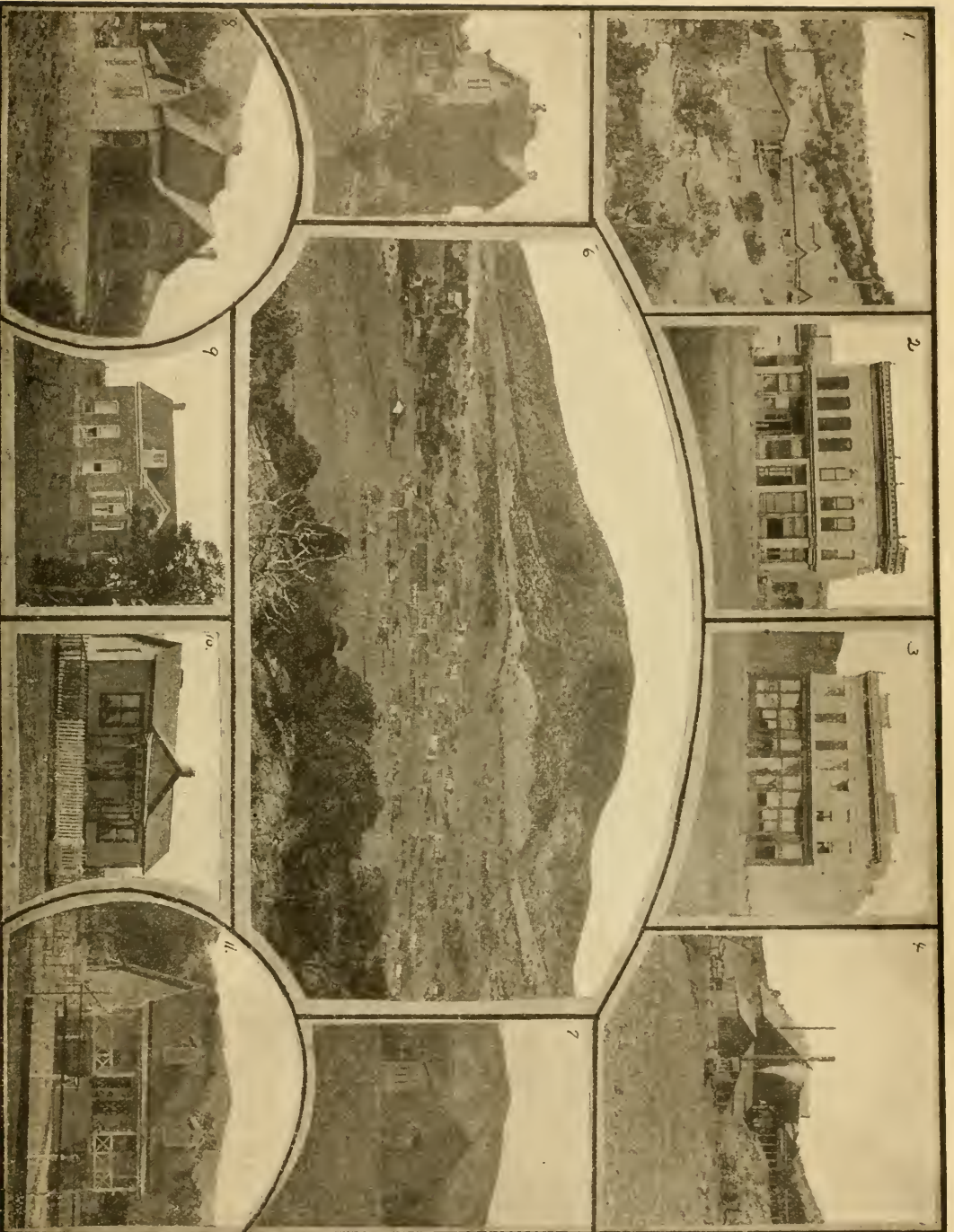
Public School, Capitan

As in all other stock-growing sections of New Mexico the tendency in Lincoln county is to reduce the size of the herds, both of cattle and sheep and maintain values by more careful methods of growing and by improving the breed.

The range in this county is now carrying about all it will stand in the way of large herds. The public domain is being encroached upon constantly by homeseekers and as a result there is little opportunity for the new man to engage in the livestock industry on a large scale unless he buys out some established business. As the grade of the stock is raised, however, the business promises to become even more profitable and there is always room for the few head of stock which the homeseeker may desire to keep.



Branding Cattle on the Bar W Ranch.



White Oaks: (1) The Old Abe Mine. (2) The Hewitt Block. (3) The Post Office. (4) The South Homestake Mine.
 (5) M. W. Hoyle, Residence. (6) Bird's-Eye View. (7) Congregational Church. (8) E. W. Sayer, Residence.
 (9) L. W. Stewart, Residence. (10) S. M. Parker, Residence. (11) John Y. Hewitt, Residence.



A Bird's-Eye



Fort White Oaks

The Mineral Resources of Lincoln County

By John Y. Hewitt.*

FROM the northern to the southern boundary of Lincoln county, a distance of about seventy-five miles, extends a series of mountain ranges or groups, in all of which valuable mineral deposits have been disclosed. In the Gallinas, the more northerly range, lead and copper ores of high grade and in considerable quantities have been developed, but through want of transportation during the earlier history of the district mining has not progressed as rapidly or to the extent which the merits of the ores would seem to warrant. Recently, however, much work has been done in preparing these mines for active operation on an extensive scale. The oldest properties, the Deadwood and Red Cloud claims, long since patented, are owned by Kansas City and Missouri parties and while they have produced some high grade copper and lead ores are not being worked. As in many other cases the owners are engaged in other avocations than mining which absorb their entire attention and these mines, consequently are neglected though capable of producing profitable results if properly worked. The Hoosier group, now owned by the Old Hickory Mining Company, comprising something like twenty claims and also the Buckhorn combination, are now under bonds and leases and will, probably, soon be producing. Ores from the Hoosier group have been subjected to smelter tests producing an average of \$22.96 to the ton in copper and lead, while \$94.00 was realized from the Buckhorn.

JICARILLA MOUNTAINS: Placer mining has been carried on continuously in the Jicarilla mountain canyons, though by crude and indifferent appliances, during the past thirty years. There are large bodies of pay dirt in these canyons, comprising the Ancho, Rico, Juana and other gulches, but the lack of sufficient water for sluicing on a large scale has reduced the operations to the rocker and methods of like character. The existence of these placers has led to extensive prospecting for the mother-lode; but, while here and there, quartz carrying gold has been found, it is not believed that the real source has yet been discovered. It probably remains for some "tenderfoot" to blunder onto the rich mother-lode which experts agree must exist somewhere in these mountains.

A few years ago indications of valuable copper deposits were discovered near the southern limits of these mountains, which resulted in the formation of the Fleming-Fox Mining and Smelting Company. This company now has eight claims constituting the "Honey Bee Group." One shaft is 150 feet deep, one 240 feet with 1,100 feet of drifting and an 80-foot incline. The company has installed a first class hoisting plant and has developed a water supply of 1,000 gallons per hour, the well being equipped with a modern pumping plant. At this point tests were made of an ore body 30 feet wide which showed fifteen per cent copper from samples taken across the entire body, as it occurred in the whole mass. The development on these properties is going forward gradually with the expectation of even better results as depth is attained.

WHITE OAKS: Baxter mountain, one of the smallest of the White Oaks group, has at periods for nearly thirty years been the scene of much activity and again, has suffered the periods of depression common to gold camps. From this little mountain has been extracted NEARLY THREE MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD BULLION, and this largely from three claims: the OLD ABE, the NORTH HOMESTAKE and the SOUTH HOMESTAKE. The ores are free milling and carry almost exclusively gold. The Old Abe is equipped with a 20-stamp mill and a sixty-ton cyanide plant. The South Homestake has also a 20-stamp mill, while from time to time three other mills have been operated here. The Old Abe has a vertical shaft which has reached a depth of 1,428 feet and is practically dry.

*Mr. Hewitt, a pioneer of Lincoln county, has been closely associated with the development of its mineral resources. His thorough knowledge of conditions makes him an authority.

The North Homestake has a depth of 1,200 feet and is also free from water and other claims have been explored to depths varying from a prospect hole to 825 feet.

The Yellow Jacket group, on the west side of Lone Mountain, about three miles from White Oaks, is upon an immense cropping of iron, carrying copper, and from which several cars of ore have been shipped, the smelter returns showing a profit to the shippers. The deepest workings on this group are something like 100 feet. The whole group of five or six claims shows croppings of the same ores throughout its extent.

Many other enterprises in this district have produced very rich ores, but for one reason or another, generally complications in the ownership, have not been developed to the extent their apparent worth would warrant. Among these may be mentioned the Little Mack, Compromise, Rita, Comstock, Hannibal, Homestake South.

In Lone Mountain of this group are large deposits of high grade iron ore, lime and marble in almost inexhaustable quantities and in the opposite direction from the town of White Oaks in the foothills of Patos and Carrizo occur four foot seams of excellent coal. The presence of this marble, coal and shale which closely accompanies the coal and is readily accessible, warrants the belief that soon they will be utilized for the manufacture of Portland cement, the demand for which is growing so rapidly as to attract the attention of manufacturers to the available deposits of these materials, the combination of which, as in this district, rarely occurs in the Southwest.

White Oaks is twelve miles from Carrizozo, its station on the El Paso and Southwestern railroad. It is the northern limit of the Lincoln county coal fields, so far as development has shown. This field extends through the Tiscon group of mountains to the town of Capitan and southerly to the Ruidoso where some seams have been exposed.

Iron ores are also found in large quantities in the Jicarillas, the Capitan range and in other localities in the county.

VERA CRUZ: The Vera Cruz, a mountain of low grade gold ore, lies ten miles south of White Oaks, in the Tiscon group of mountains. The present owner, the Vera Cruz Mining Company, has constructed a fine milling plant, with six Huntington mills and a first class electric power plant. It has been found, however, that the ore so far treated has been too low in values to leave a profit out of the saving from amalgamation alone and it is thought a cyanide plant will be necessary to place the property on a paying basis.

NOGAL: About ten miles further south occurs the Nogal, or Dry Gulch camp, where quite extensive mining operations have been carried on. These operations have been somewhat spasmodic, but much development has been accomplished and considerable very rich ore has been produced. The oldest claims and around which all others revolve are those forming the American Lode, originally located by William J. Gill in 1871. From this property has been mined some of the richest specimens of gold ore the region has produced. It is known that many thousands of dollars worth of this ore has been taken out of the American, but as much of it has been unaccounted for it would be useless to attempt an approximate estimate of what the mine has yielded. The property is now idle, owing to litigation.

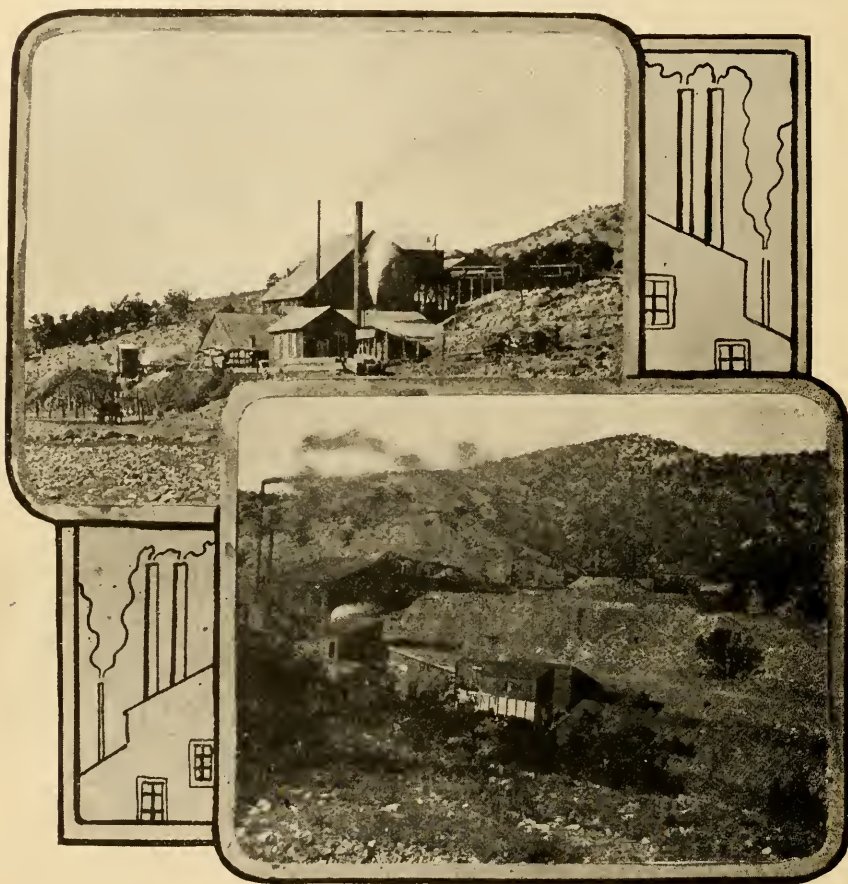


Carrizo Mountain, from White Oaks

In the immediate vicinity of this group lies the "Helen Rae" group, comprising thirty or more claims from which have been extracted ores of much the same character as in the American; and as in the case of the latter, there is no reliable data from which to arrive at the amount of the output. Many other claims in this district have shown more or less of values, but at present none are in active operation.

In former years considerable work was done in the placer ground extending from the vicinity of the American and Helen Rae groups down Dry Gulch to the town of Nogal, a distance of about three miles. These placers have shown good values, but like those in the Jicarillas, have not had a sufficient water supply for operation on a large scale.

THE CAPITAN DISTRICT: The El Paso and Northeastern railroad was completed to Capitan in 1899 when the coal mines there were first opened up, and for years daily train loads of coal were sent to the smelters and other coal consumers of the Southwest. The town was one of the big coal camps of New Mexico. In 1905 the El Paso and Northeastern sold its railroad and holdings to the El Paso and Southwestern system which just at that time had begun to mine on a large scale in the great coal fields at Dawson, in Colfax county. The company built a large coke plant there and devoted all its energies to the new field. The result



The Plant of the South Homestake and the Old Abe Mine at White Oaks

has been a temporary closing down of the mines at Capitan. The Southwestern system retains control of the field, however, and will re-open it when the demand for coal increases.

On the east side of the Sierra Blanca, or White Mountain range are valuable deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper and extensive development is now under way there. The gold ore is free milling on the surface but the little depth thus far attained indicates that the ore will become refractory and that the best means of handling the product will be by smelting, dispensing with the free milling process which has been used in the past with only limited success.

The most important property in the White Mountain section is owned by the Eagle Mining and Improvement Company, which controls a group of about 100 claims in what is known as the Parsons mining district and upon which the company has just completed a cyanide plant to handle tailings. The Eagle properties consist of large bodies of low grade gold ore requiring the handling of immense quantities in order to show a profit, but the deposits are so vast and the means of working so economical that it is confidently believed the property will become one of the most profitable in New Mexico, giving employment to a large force of men and leading to extensive development of adjacent properties of the same character.

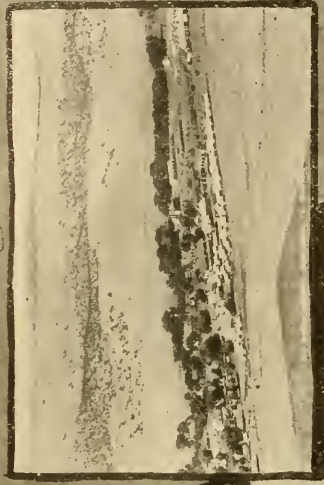
Generally the mineral resources of Lincoln county have just been scratched. The county offers a most alluring field for the prospector. Lack of transportation and lack of capital have delayed development in the past; but these will come, indeed, are now coming and the result is certain to be the opening up of a great mining region. The deposits of iron and coal are practically inexhaustible and building stone, shales and clays of commercial value exist in enormous bodies and in such close proximity as to offer every opportunity for economical manufacturing.



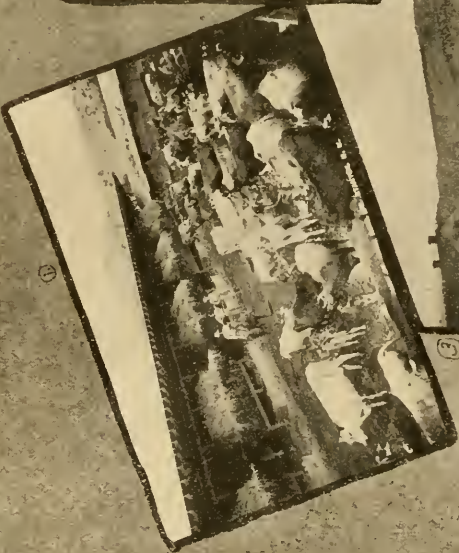
Business Corner at Capitan. Geo. W. Titsworth's Residence.

Views of
U.S. Marine
Hospital
Sanitarium
Ft. Stanton
New
Mexico

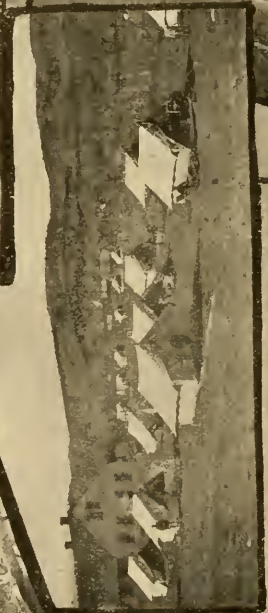
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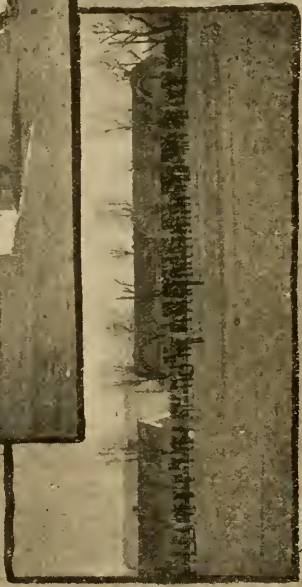
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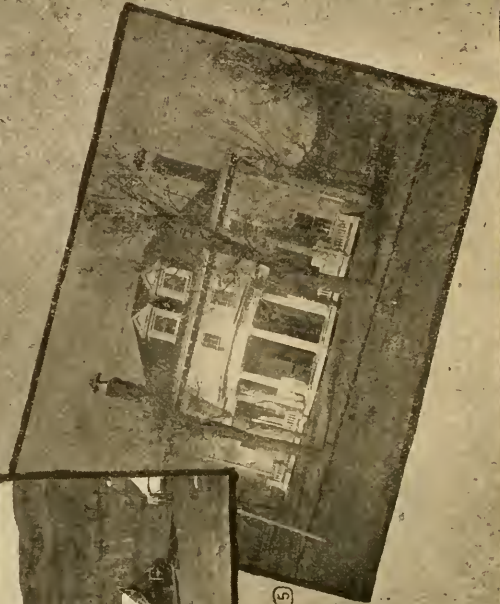
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(1) The Dairy Herd. (2) Bird's-Eye View of the Sanitarium. (3) The Tent Barracks. (4) Ambulant Cases Taking Breathing Exercises. (5) Quarters of Medical Officer in Command.

The Health Giving Climate of Lincoln County

NEW MEXICO, now becoming known throughout the nation as "The Land of Opportunity," has long had world-wide fame as "The Land of Sunshine."

Over its whole area the territory has a greater average of sunshine than any other region in the world. Its climate is recognized without any reservation, as nearest to the ideal on the American continent. The scientists and specialists of the world unite in pronouncing it without rival in the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, offering all the desirable conditions for successfully combating pulmonary tuberculosis. New Mexico is the sanitarium of the nation and to its dry, crisp, invigorating air and its all but perpetual sunshine is turning an ever-growing army of sufferers from tuberculosis who are finding relief, and, when they come in time, a cure.

The climate of New Mexico compels superlatives. Its advantages are beyond exaggeration. Often in mid-summer the heat in the lower valleys becomes intense. But there is always shade and always a breeze and the dry air makes comfortable a temperature which in the humid regions would be unbearable. Here a case of sunstroke or heat prostration is unknown. In almost every section of the territory one may reach the cool of a mountain canyon in an hour's ride. The winters, even at the higher elevations, are brief and the cold is never severe.

There are thousands of people in New Mexico today, now healthy, prosperous, useful citizens, who, had they remained in the humid regions would have died or become a charge upon their friends. It has been demonstrated beyond all question that the sufferer from tuberculosis, who comes to New Mexico in the early stages of the disease, may be cured. Even in its later stages the climate, with right living and care will do much to arrest the disease and prolong life. And this climate is to be found, not in any particular section, but throughout practically the whole of the territory.

Even in this favored region, however, there are sections particularly favored. One of these is Lincoln county; a fact recognized by the United States Government when it established at Fort Stanton the great sanitarium of the Marine hospital service, for tuberculosis patients. It is a noteworthy fact that the only other hospital of this kind which the Government has established, is also in New Mexico; the army sanitarium for tuberculosis patients at Fort Fayard in Grant county.



Tent Houses, Fort Stanton Sanitarium

Fort Stanton, one of the earliest of the frontier military posts in New Mexico, was for some years one of the most important stations in the Southwest and from it much of the earlier Indian warfare was directed. It was a supply station, was substantially built with roomy quarters for officers and men and its location in the beautiful valley of the Ponito made it one of the most desirable in the West; cool and free from the dust of the plains in summer and sheltered from the winter storms.

When the Marine Hospital Service found a tuberculosis hospital necessary, Fort Stanton, which had been abandoned by the War Department, was the unanimous choice of the experts of the service. No more ideal location could have been found and this sanatorium has become a model for similar institutions, while the results obtained have attracted the attention of scientists and tuberculosis specialists throughout the world. The substantial buildings of the early days have been remodeled to suit their new uses; the less substantial have been replaced by modern buildings, along the most approved lines of modern hospital construction and from the model laundry in which every article of clothing and linen is sterilized to the modern laboratories in which specialists are seeking new means to combat the great white plague, every detail of the equipment is absolutely complete.

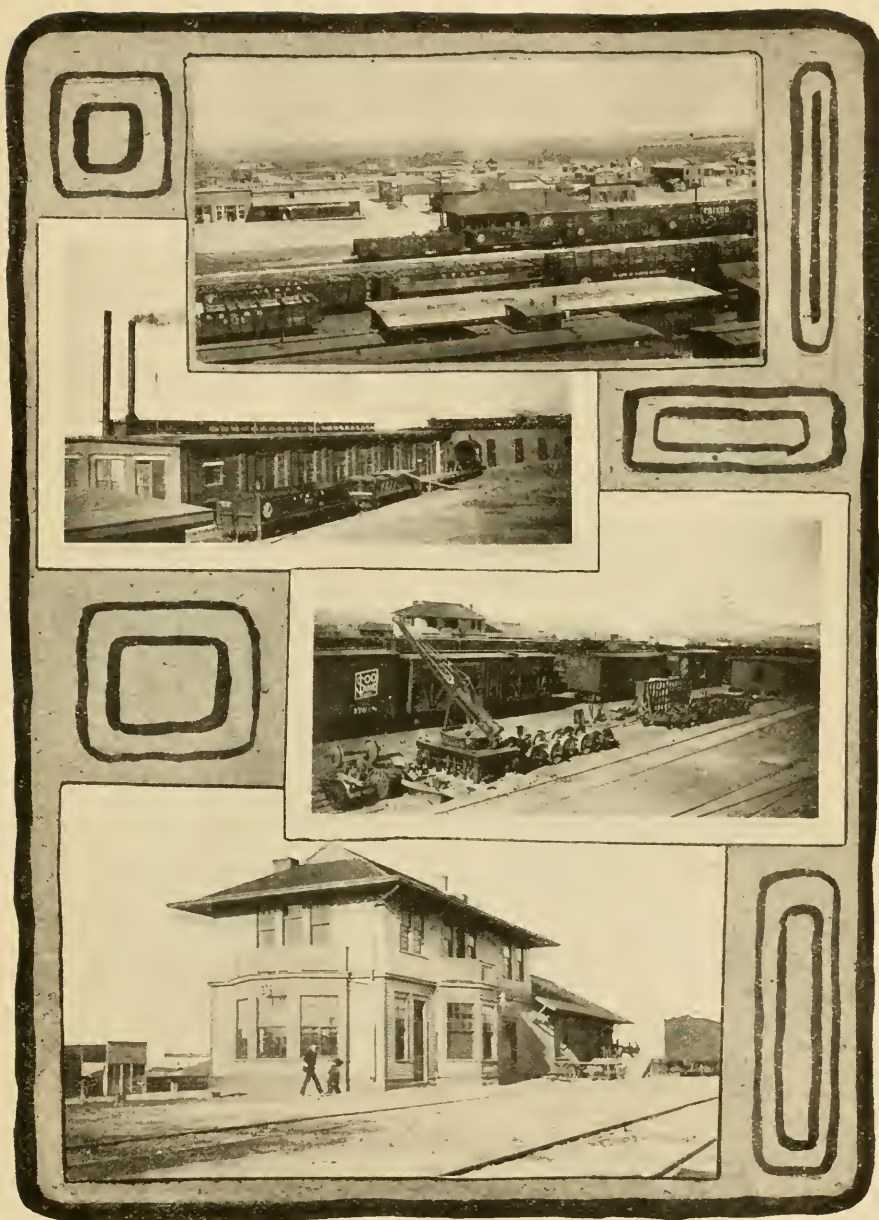
The Fort Stanton sanatorium was discharging tuberculosis patients—cured, while the great mass of scientists still believed the disease incurable. The treatment is very simple and extremely sensible. It is enforced by rigid military discipline. The reservation consists of some 20,000 acres, of which much is agricultural land, and the hospital farm forms an important part of the treatment, for every patient who has the strength is permitted to do his share of the farm work, the hospital producing much of its own supplies of feed, grain and vegetables, supporting also a herd of blooded cattle as well as horses, sheep and hogs. If the patient is strong enough when received, he is immediately introduced to mild work on the farm. Greatest care is taken to prevent over-exertion and the patient does not go to work until work becomes a pleasure. The treatment may be summarized in a very few words: Diet, fresh air and exercise regulated to the patient's strength. The quantity of drugs used is amazingly small. The patients are quartered in comfortable barracks, almost equal to living in the open air, so perfect is the ventilation, and in tents which are found very satisfactory. Nourishing diet builds strength and flesh, exercise toughens the muscles and fresh air heals the broken tissues of the lungs. That is the whole of the treatment and its success is a prophecy of the time when the white plague will have been stamp'd out of America. It is a treatment which may be applied just as thoroughly and as successfully by the individual sufferer, if he is willing to discipline himself.

The climate of Fort Stanton is practically the climate of the whole county. To the east and west in the lower altitudes the summers are warmer, but the temperature even there is not high enough to cause suffering and the whole county is generally free from the spring winds which cause discomfort in some sections of the territory.

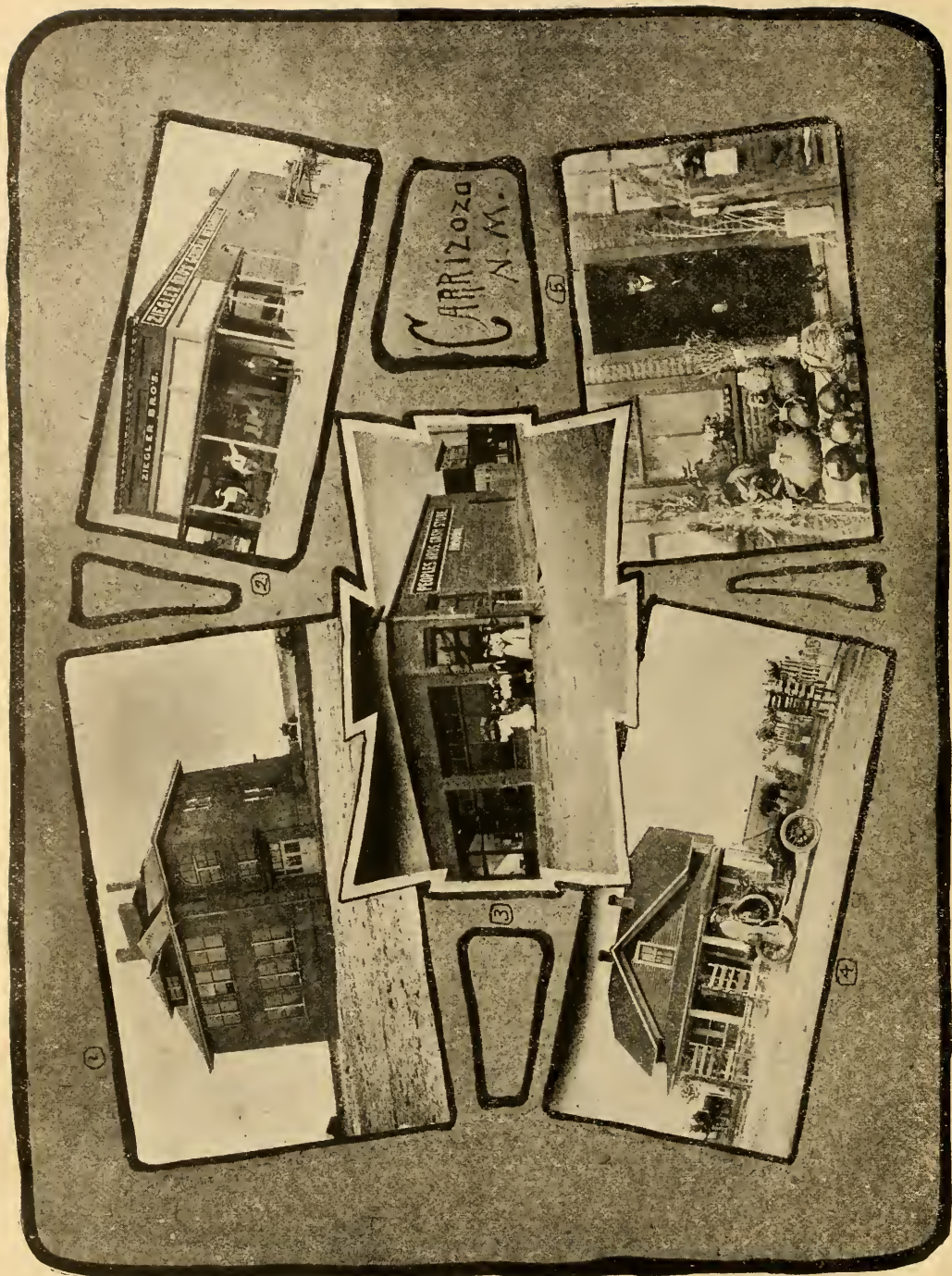
Lincoln county is the heart of the Land of Sunshine. It offers health to the sufferer as well as opportunity to the homeseeker, and not infrequently there is need that the search for health be coupled with opportunity to earn a livelihood.



A Residence, White Oaks



Scenes in Carrizozo, Showing the Railroad Shops and Station



(1) \$10,000 Public School. (2) Ziegler Bros. Store. (3) Peoples Bros. Store. (4) Residence of Ira O. Wetmore.
 (5) Dry Farming Products Grown in Carrizozo Valley.

The Towns and Villages of Lincoln County

CARRIZOZO A TOWN WITH A FUTURE: Carrizozo, one hundred and forty-four miles north of El Paso on the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, a railroad division point, the shipping station for the principal mining districts of Lincoln county, surrounded by a rich agricultural district just now beginning its development, is one of the most promising towns not only in Lincoln county, but in all eastern New Mexico. The town was founded in August, 1906. At that time it boasted of a railroad station and nothing else. Today, Carrizozo has a population of more than 1,500 and is growing rapidly. Already the principal town in the county, it is likely to become one of the principal centers of population in the eastern section.

A great many favorable conditions have united to make this husky young infant. The El Paso and Southwestern railroad has established large shops there and these, with the division offices, bring in a great many people. It is the shipping station for practically all of the mining districts described in the preceding pages on mining, as well as for a considerable portion of the livestock country. The branch line of the El Paso and Southwestern to Capitan leaves the main line at Carrizozo and gives the town close touch with the Capitan district and practically with the whole settled portion of the county.

Carrizozo is surrounded by a valley from eight to fifteen miles wide and about thirty miles long on which, in 1908, dry farmers raised from 25 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre without irrigation. This year a large increase in the acreage will be shown. The town has possibilities as a manufacturing point. A railroad line has been surveyed to the great iron deposits lying to the north and all the other materials for cheap reduction, including coal, are near at hand. A large brick factory at Ancho, twenty miles north, furnishes cheap building material and the character of construction both of business houses and residences, is substantial.

The town has a splendid supply of pure mountain water, brought by a pipe line



Residences of Paul Mayer and Lee H. Rudisille and the
Public School at White Oaks



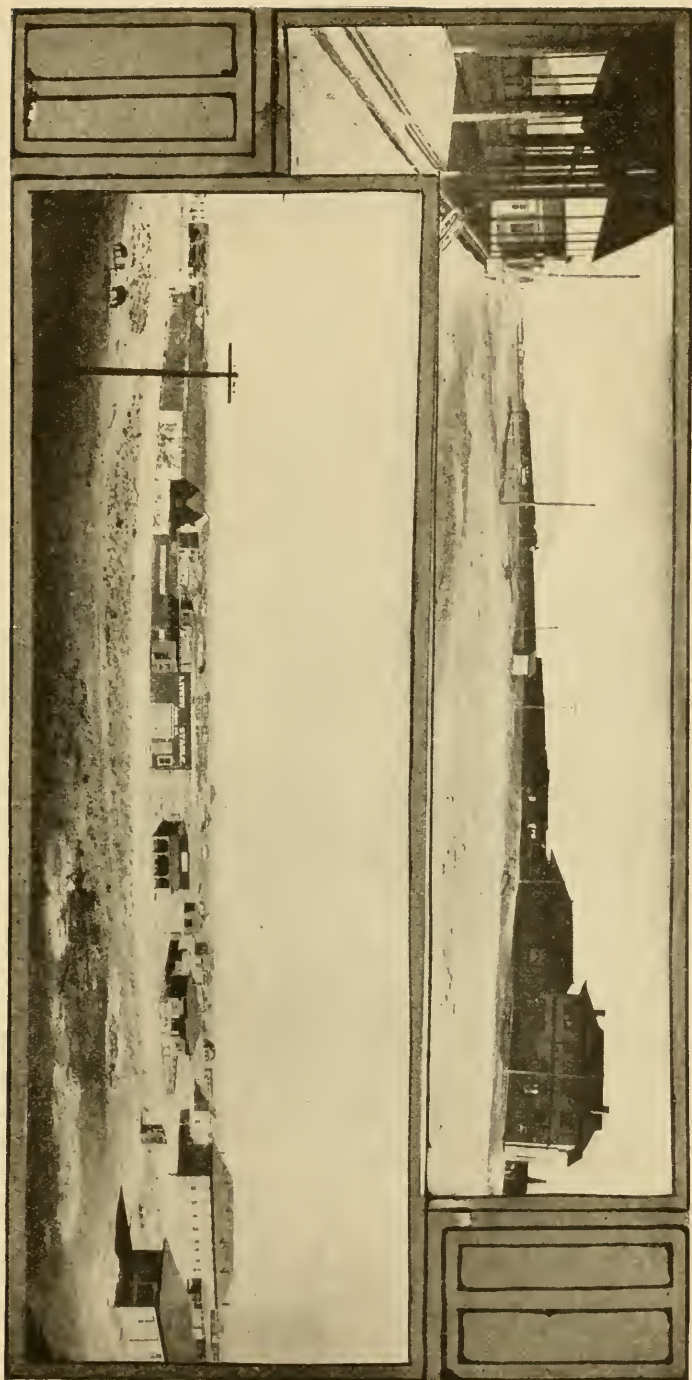
A Herd of Angora Goats. A Growing Industry in Lincoln County.

from the Bonito river, thirty miles away. This pipe line is a notable engineering feat, the water being piped across a range of mountains. It was constructed by the Southwestern system to give the railroad a water supply at Carrizozo, the supply from wells there being unsatisfactory for use in boilers and for general domestic use. Carrizozo has a new \$10,000 school building, which would be a credit to any community, there are several church organizations which will soon have their own buildings and social conditions are pleasant. All lines of staple business are represented by enterprising merchants and the town has its quota of professional men. There are two well edited weekly newspapers, the News and the Outlook. A strong effort is now being made to bring the county seat from the old town of Lincoln to Carrizozo.

WHITE OAKS was one of the first settlements in this section of New Mexico and came into prominence first as a gold mining camp, having around it such famous properties as the Old Abe, the North Homestake and the South Homestake. It was for many years, prior to the coming of the railroad, one of the principal distributing points in the county and its largest town. White Oaks is known to every pioneer of New Mexico. It is famous in the history of the territory's mineral development and at least one popular novelist has made it and its surrounding territory the scene of one of his most entertaining stories. The town, in spite of the fact that it lacks railroad communication is substantially built, with well constructed business blocks and attractive homes, and boasts a fine school building. Its location is beautiful and the scenery surrounding it magnificent. The town is certain to come into prominence again with the development of the county's mining resources. There is a small area of farming land of which only a part is under cultivation.

LINCOLN, the county seat, has been described briefly in the preceding pages. It is beautifully located in the valley of the Bonito, overshadowed by towering mountains, and is the center of a prosperous agricultural district. Some fifteen hundred acres are in cultivation in the immediate vicinity, all under irrigation. Some of the finest fruit grown in New Mexico is produced here.

CAPITAN is the terminus of the Capitan branch of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad and is the railroad station for the county seat and for Fort Stanton as well as for the country to the south and east. Its business houses enjoy a good trade and the town is likely to become an important one when work in the



Scenes in Carthozo

coal mines there is resumed. The town has a fine school building and is surrounded by some two thousand acres of proven farming land, all of which may be dry farmed and of which some 1,200 acres are in cultivation.

CORONA, within a few miles of the northern line of the county on the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, is an important shipping point for live stock. It is the principal shipping station for the important sheep growing district covering northern Lincoln and southern Guadalupe and Torrance counties. It will become the center of a farming district with development. At present little more than 800 acres are in cultivation of an area subject to dry farming estimated at more than 5,000 acres.

NOGAL is beautifully located at the mouth of the Nogal canyon, three miles from Walnut station on the Capitan branch of the Southwestern railroad and when the mines of the vicinity are in operation is a busy village. Some seven hundred acres of land are in cultivation in the vicinity out of an area subject to cultivation of from 1,200 to 1,500 acres.

OSCURO, near the southwestern corner of the county, on the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, is the center of a promising farming district just now being opened up. Like Corona only a very small part of the area which may be dry farmed is under cultivation. There are at a low estimate, 2,500 acres of land in this vicinity which may be reclaimed by dry farming.

Other towns and settlements in the county are: Angus, Alto, Ruidoso, Glencoe, San Patricio, Hondo, Analla, Picacho, Meek, Arabella, Richardson, Ancho, Jicarilla, Fort Stanton, Parsons, Bonito.

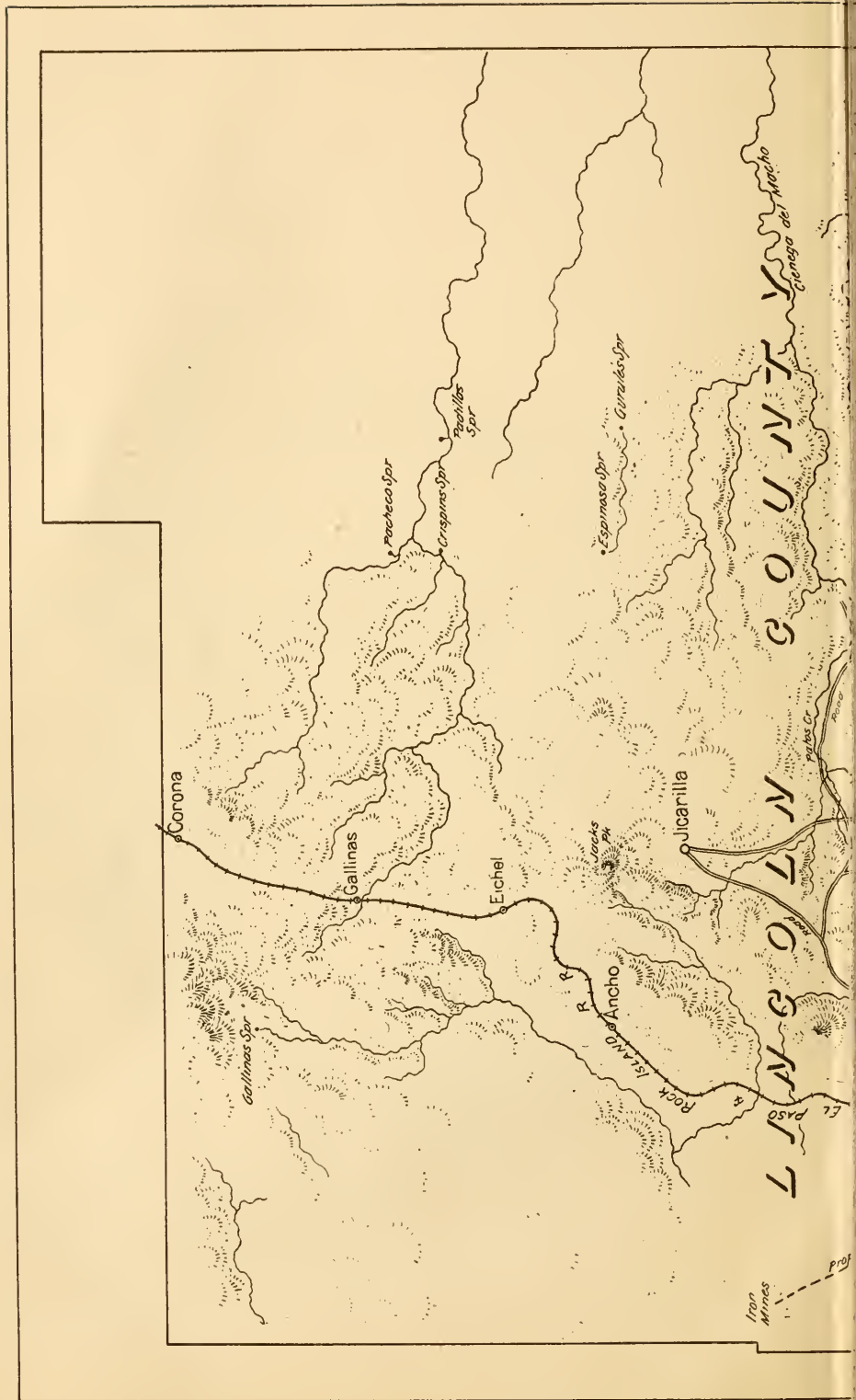
Summarizing briefly, Lincoln county has a small area under irrigation and subject to irrigation and a very large area under dry farming and subject to dry farming, which combined, will support a large and prosperous population. There is quick transportation to markets which will readily consume every pound of fruit, grain, feed and produce the county can grow at its highest stage of development. Of the farming area a large portion is open to entry under the federal land laws and much of the remainder may be purchased at moderate prices. The county has vast resources of gold, copper, lead, coal, iron, manufacturing clays, marble and building stone. It has a fully developed live stock industry which will always remain an important wealth producer. The county is well and economically governed. It has good schools. Its people are law abiding and prosperous. The climate lends itself not only to successfully carrying on its varied industries, but makes for health and the fullest enjoyment of life.

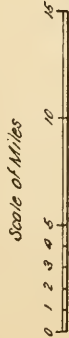
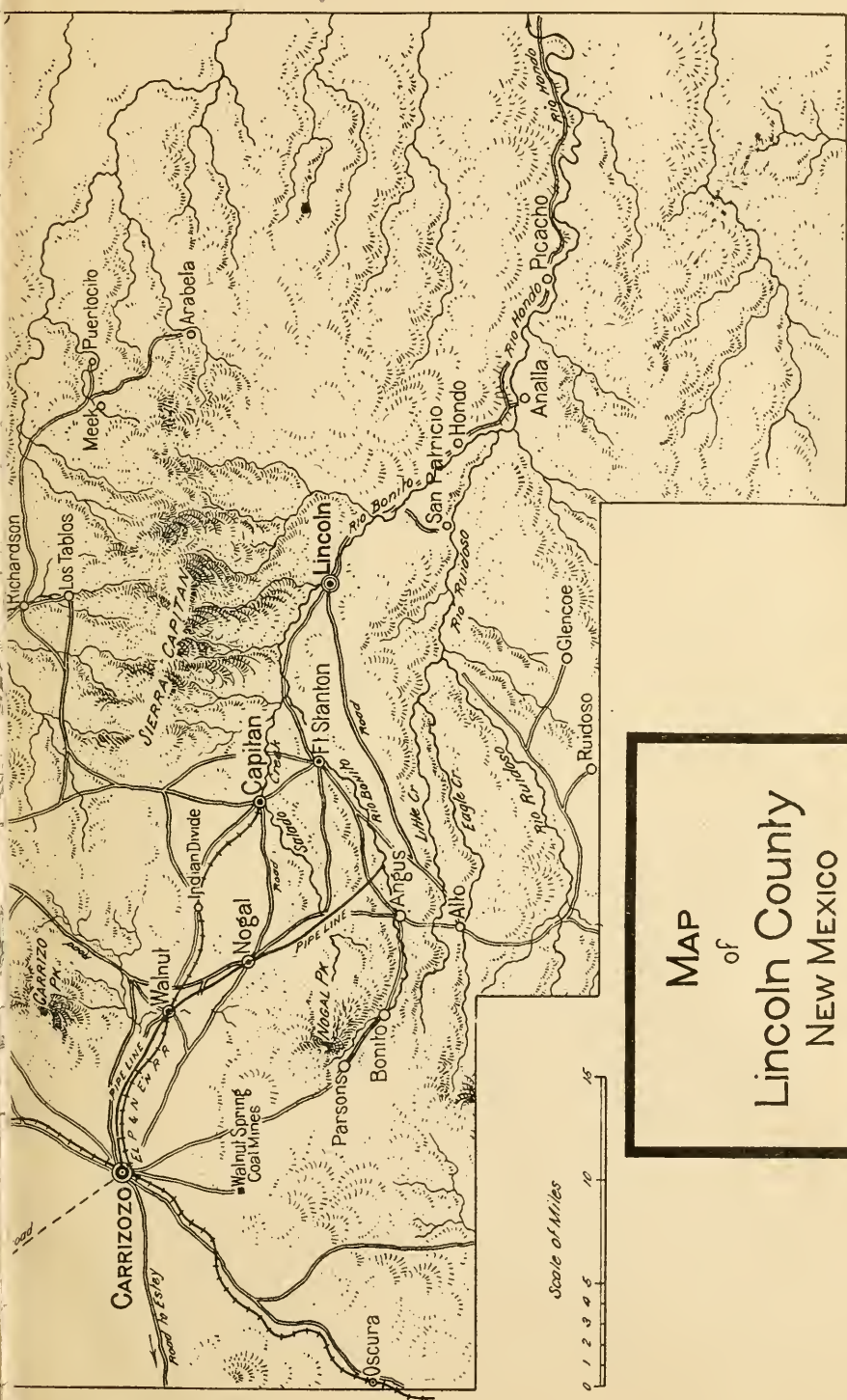
It is not surprising that under these conditions homeseekers are coming into the county in constantly increasing numbers. In this new land, just beginning its development the rule "first come first served" holds good and the pioneers are getting the more favored locations.

For the man who is looking to the southwestern country, Lincoln county will repay careful investigation. The only satisfactory way to make this investigation is to come in person and see what the county has to offer. The time to come is now.

This bulletin is issued by direction of the Bureau of Immigration, an official body organized under the laws of New Mexico. Its members are appointed every two years by the Governor and are confirmed by the upper house of the Legislature. The Bureau is charged with the duty of encouraging desirable immigration, advertising the resources of the territory and promoting its development wherever possible. As now constituted the Board is: Geo. L. Brooks, Albuquerque, President; John A. Haley, Carrizozo, Treasurer; M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, W. Goff Black, Aztec, Howard H. Betts, Silver City, L. K. McGaffey, Roswell. Any member of the Bureau will be glad to answer questions concerning his district, and the Board employs a secretary whose duty it is to give prompt attention to inquiries.

Any information desired concerning Lincoln county or any section of New Mexico may be obtained by addressing H. B. Henning, Secretary, Bureau of Immigration, Albuquerque, N. M.





MAP
of
Lincoln County
NEW MEXICO





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